BRYAN REFUSES TO DISCUSS THE QUESTION OF FREE SILVER.

He Declines to Answer Questions on Any of Its Features.

AN EXHIBITION OF COWARDICE.

Had Ample Opportunity to Satisfy the Curiosity of the Country.

PANIC WOULD BE THE RESULT

Of His Election—How He Would Advise His Secretary of the Treasury.

LINCOLN, Neb., Tuesday.-William J. Bryan refuses to be drawn out on the silver question. He insists that imperialism is the paramount issue, and declines to discuss any of the features of silver except in his own way and at his own convenience.

Mr. Bryan had ample opportunity this evening to satisfy public curiosity as to his position on the silver question, but he would not grasp the opportunity to furnish enlightment.

When Mr. Bryan was seen he was at leisure in his home. He had time to think, and the questions were plain. But his replies to them were unvaried. Here are the questions the Herald asked Mr. Brynn to answer, and here is his persistent reply:
"When the Democratic convention

was held you declared that the free colnage of silver was as vital an issue as it was four years ago, and insisted upon the 16 to 1 plank going with the platform. Is that your conviction to-

"I will discuss public questions in my own way and in my own time."
"If elected would you exert your power to secure free coinage of silver

this country regardless of what other nations might do?"

"I will discuss public questions in my own way and in my own time,"

"Secretary Gage points out that the President could at any time order the secretary of the treasury to make payment in silver for current disbursements of the government, and of all of the public debt that is payable in 'coin'—that is to say, on practically all the bonds, except the comparatively small amount of refunding two per cents issued within the last few months. If elected would you make such payments in silver?" Mr. Bryan:-"I will discuss public questions in

my own way and in my own time,"

"Would not such action create dis-trust, and result in payments into the treasury being made in silver and its proper representatives?" Mr. Bryan:-

"I will discuss public questions in my own way and in my own time."

"With the treasury then getting its revenue in silver and making all its payments in silver, would not the government be practically on a silver ba-

Mr. Bryan:"I will discuss public questions

my own way and in my own time."
"Do you consider this desirable?" Mr. Bryan:-

"I will discuss public questions in my own way and in my own time."

"Would not such a situation lead to just such a movement as precipitated the panic of 1893, when holders of greenbacks, which are by law redeemable in gold, hastened to present then for redemption, thus draining the treasury of its store of yellow metal and compelling the government to issue new bonds to replenish the

"I will discuss public questions in my own way and in my own time."

The same causes will always duce the same effects. Several years ago the run on the treasury for gold and fear that the country might go on a silver basis produced distrust, hoarding of gold, contraction of credits and the greatest panic the country had ever known. Have you any reason to believe that your election, pledged payments in gliver and unsettle the standard, would not produce an even worse panic than the last?"

"I will discuss public questions in my own way and in my own time."

After Mr. Bryan had been interviewed with the foregoing results he was asked: "Will you not give some decisive an-

any one of these questions? 'I will discuss public questions in my

own way and time," he repeated.
"Can I say you decline to be inter-

viewed as an answer to all the quers?" was asked.
"I have said all I wish to on the sub-

ject," he said. "The one reply answers for all."

APOLOGISTS FOR BRYAN.

A Lively Dissection of the Argu-

ments of the Anti-Imperialists. "We are constantly invited," says the New York Times, "to admire the virtues of William J. Bryan. He has, ity. His wonderful tenacity of mind and purpose in keeping up the light for free sliver columns. and entreaty of some of the greatest Jefferson Davis in 1864, and the Demo ency. He is incorruptibly honest. He is annifestly success in the belief that That remains for the voters, to deteris manifestly sincere in the belief that his doctrines, if put in practice, will de-

BRYAN'S RECORD.

An advocate of free trade. A believer in the free coin-

An expounder of all the so-cialistic and populistic doc-trines known to man.

A friend to the enemies of our country.

A vindicator of treason

An ostensible friend of the "plain people," but who has grown rich without any vinible means of support.

A denouncer of trusts, but backed by the millions made from the greatest trust ever

An enemy to the working-man and his family.

An un-American, unsafe, un-patriotic citizen.

From New York Herald of August liver the people from oppressive condi-tions. He exhibits all the zeal, devotion, and daring of an apostolic teach-These qualities, we are told, show that he is not at all a bad man. Take away his free-silver views and he would be one of the most respected and He cannot trust Mr. Bryan in admired of all the Americans of his

time.
"It is chiefly from anti-imperialists that it is politically safe and morally permissible to vote for a man whose ardinal principles they abhor that these "We may suppose that an anti-im-

perialist is about to buy a dog. He visits the home of the owner of the animal and asks leave to inspect. He finds the dog securely chained in the barn and manifestly in the last stages express his horror at the idea of being asked to buy a mad dog, the voluble owner enters upon a hurried paneggric, in which are recited all the virtues of the wretched creature, who meanwhile is frothing at the mouth, snapping vicglazed and frightful eyes. "Finest dog you ever saw," says, the owner, "Look at his build. See what a noble head. And then his cont-no dog ever word point that belongs to his breed-ears, tall, eyes, height, mouth, shoulders; he is simply perfection. Mad? Rables? Oh, yes, he is mad sure enough. Any-body can see that. When you see a dog frothing and snapping in that way you may depend upon it that heis mad. If you should let him bite you you would die of hydrophobia. But that is of no consequence—a mere side issue. The paramount thing about that dog is his fidelity. He is an incompar-

that sort of thing." "Of course no anti-imperialist would buy a mad dog. But at their Indianapolis convention they were going to vote for W. J. Bryan, the free silver and Populist candidate for President of the United States."

ably watch-dog, will guard your house, stable, the constitution, and all

IN LINCOLN'S PLACE.

McKinley Occupying the Same Position the Martyred President Did in the Last Days of the Civil War. Philadelphia Press: One of the irri-

tating features of this campaign is the use of Lincoln's name by the Democratle candidate for President in an effort to make it appear that he is seeking to carry out Lincoln's policy. Many these quotations, as proved by a Chi-cago newspaper, are dishonest, words being changed and others suppressed so as to make Lincoln's statements often appear very different from what they

In some respects the campaign this year bears a close resemblance to the campaign the Democrats carried on in 1864 against Lincoln's reclection. The Confederacy was then in desperate straits, and their only hope of continuing the struggle much longer was to secure help in the north. That has been proved by disclosures made since the war. Jefferson Davis, in his history of the Confederacy, says of those dark days that they hoped to influence popular sentiment in the north, where, said, "it seemed that the real issue to be decided in the presidential election in that year (1564) was the continu-

ance or cessation of the war." The Democrats proceeded to do what they could for the Confederacy. The national convention to order declared that if Lincoln was re-elected it must result in "the disintegration of political and social system. amidst bloodshed and anarchy. platform adopted included a resolution written by Vallandigham, the traitor and "anti-imperialist," declaring the war a fallure and calling for its cessation, thus practically demanding a surender to the Confederacy. The outlook was not a promising one for the Republicans. Lincoln wrote in his diary on August 24 that "It seems exceedingly probable that this administration wil not be re-elected." The torrent of abuse heaped on his head by the Democrats was terrific. But he got 213 electoral votes out of 233.

Democrats so hotly denounced as a "tyrant," a "second Nero," a "despot and so on quoted as in favor of the policy of scuttling out of the Philip-pines. McKinley is now the "imperial-ist", whose success "threatens the downfall of the republic." Agulnaldo is the Jefferson Davis of to-day, who is engerly waiting the result of the election while killing our soldiers, There are traitors encouraging Aguinalda toe silver colonge against the advice day as there were traitors encouraging men in his party proves him to be a cratic party is engaged in the same man of strength, courage, and consist- kind of treasonable work that it was in

Senator Edmunds Says He Could Not Trust Bryan and His Cohorts.

A BRYANIZED SUPREME COURT

Would Work Havoc and Destroy the Fundamental Principles of the Constitution.

MR. BRYAN'S TOPEKA SPEECH

Expresses the Same Sentiment That Jeff Davis Did in His Book.

ti-imperialist, former Senator Ed-munds, as he has announced in the Herald, will vote for Mr. McKinley because he cannot "trust the country to the men that Bryan has around him. treasury, or a Bryan judge on the supreme bench. As to the last named point he says:

"Take, for instance, that dispatch in morning paper naming Aligeid for the supreme court. I suppore it is a fake, but at the same time it note one thinking of what is likely to happen."

Senator Hear has also pointed out anism in the supreme court, and others have expressed similar fears.

To determine whether this would be

a real or a visionary danger in case of Mr. Bryan's election we have only to consider what control the President may exercise over the supreme court and what influence that tribunal may exert on national legislation.

It is not generally known that the judicial branch of the government wields a power in many respects in many respects greater than that of the executive or gether. As the final arbitor of the constitution, it is for the supreme court to say in any case of doubt or question what are the constitutional prerogaconstitutional powers of Congress, and even what are the constitutional relations of the several states to the Union:

during the civil war that the President could not lawfully suspend the writ of habeas corpus. It was that supreme tribunal that first held that Congress tribunal that 1781 held that Congress had no authority to make United States notes a legal tender, and less than two years afterward declared Congress might make anything a legal tender. It was a majority of its mem-bers who first affirmed and then denied the powers of the national legislature to levy an income tax.
These are but illustrations that

might be multiplied indefinitely of the sweeping power wielded by the highest court of the nation.

Now it is to be noted that this power is held and has often been exercised in cases of the most far-reaching conse constitute the full bench-a bare majority of one. It is also to be noted that the majority of to-day may overrule the majority of yesterday, as has been and other important cases.

The power of a President to shape the judgments of the court comes from his prerogative of appointing its members. The political or personal views of a judge are not supposed to influence his judicial conclusions. But, as a matter of fact, they often, if not generally, do. The famous Dred Scott decision was the judgment of a court dominated by pro-slavery feeling. It could not have been rendered by judges imbued with northern sentiment. Mr. Altgeld or Mr. Tillman would doubtless adhere to the same views as judges that they have so loudly proclaimed as politicians.

That Mr. Bryan, should be be the next President, would have the ap-pointment of one or more supreme justices is altogether probable. That he would appoint men imbued with own ideas goes without saying. What a Bryanized court would be able to de is shown by the vast power which the judges of that tribuhal may wield. It might sweep away the constitutional barrier to a populistic income tax. might abolish what Mr. Bryan and his followers have so loudly denounced as "government by injunction." It might import into the constitution and laws of the United States the financial fallacies of the silverites and the gov-There is no telling what it might not do. From all this it must be obvious

a Bryanized supreme court, feared by Messrs, Edmunds, Hoar and others, not a mere visionary danger.

TIN PLATE INDUSTRIES.

Some History of Mr. Bryan Exposed. How He Tried to Prevent the Establishment of Mills That Have Given Employment to an Army of

speech he had a colloquy with Congressman Raines, which is reported in the Congressional Globe as follows:

Mr. Bryan—"I will ask the gentleman if tin is manufactured in this country?" Mr. Raines-"Well, I have in my desk i list in a trade paper," (Derisive

A member—"They are all on paper."
Mr. Raines (continuing)—"A list of twenty-seven manufacturers of tin; but I want to say to the gentleman that no trade paper was ever printed that could contain a list of all the tin plate liars of the United States." (Laughter and applause on the Republican side.)

Mr. Bryan—"Mr. Chairman, I am

ure if I have indulged in ancient history this house will not pardon unless I have a better excuse than the gentle-man from New York can furnish for his indulgence in ancient history. (Apto ask the gentleman if he believes the with the cheapening of the price of tin plate in this country?"

Mr. Raines—"I believe that the tariff

upon tin will result in the establish-States." (Manifestations of derision on the Democratic side.) A member-"Answer the question."

Mr. Raines, (continuing)-"And will result in the keeping at home of millions of dollars a year that have gone abroad, and will give employment to 100,000 men in the industry, and will result in cheapening the price to the consumer in the United States." (Applause on the Republican side.)

Mr. Bryan-"Mr. Chairman, the gen-

Bryan stands pledged in the Kunsas City platform to a policy that will de-stroy this thriving industry and that nany others are threatened with it.

R. B. ROOSEVELT DECLINES.

Will Not Attend the Anti-Imperialistic Meeting at Indianapolis.

New York Times, August 7: The Anti-Imperialist League, having called a meeting of all those who sympathize with the movement at Indianapolis, Ind., on August 15, invited Robert B. Roosevelt, who sent the following reply to W. J. Mize, secretary of the American Anti-Imperialistic League:

to W. J. Mise, secretary of the American Anti-Imperialistic League:

"I cannot comprehend the wisdom or patriotism of what is called anti-imperialism." Who is an imperialist. Find him, and then we will all unite in punishing him. If no such creature exists, then that term is merely dised as an epithet, not a description, and its purpose is to create hatred and, warpthe judgment, not to influence the reason. You propose to call together "a congress only of those who deny the power of Congress and the President to rule vast territories and millions of menoutside and in disregard of the Constitution." In other words, you have called the nation to your meeting. All Americans substantially agree in favor of upholding the Constitution, certainly in this particular.
"But to pass from method to matter. What is your general plan! We have Alaska and New Mexico. What shall we do with them? Once we governed all the country west of the Mississippin in a way that I suppose you mean when you say "outside and in disregard of the Constitution"? If so, we have no more right to hold it now than we had to purchase it then. And if that is sound, and I am sure so punctilious an association as yours would not accept the results of an unconstitutional wrong. In-

speaking countenance speaking loudly:
"My countrytlod, I will save you and
your Constitution and your liberties. I
will take the solder from your backs.
I will save you from the Empire-capecially of the gold standard!"

Humph: The Constitution is always
impaired and your liberties are always
impaired and your liberties are always
being lost, strayed or stolen. It is a
being lost, strayed or stolen. It is a
being lost, strayed or stolen and the constitutions, and to shuder and
shake at the foul designs of the Republicans against our liberties. Read this
clegant extract:

"Under its 'the Republican partys',
repeated assautts, the pillars of the government are rocking at their base, and
ernment are rocking at the partys,
repeated assautts, the pillars of the government
and inaugurate alts President, we will
(shall) meet any a subjected and conquered people, amid the rulins of libetiry
and the scattered fragments of the Constitution."

From the Democratic national paliform of 1868. Electoral vote of 1851.
Grant, 214; Seymour, 89. Now libetiry
is to be rulined again and the Constitution smashed and scattered again.

"That Bogey 1."

They's a big black bogey that is after me an' you!

Nów, Billy Bryan seen it onet, and itage
an' sellered "Moo!"

It had a fearful, scaly tall, an' waggied
it eround

the an hearthin' smoke an' spillig' it eround,
An' it was breathin' smoke an' spittil,
sparks out on the ground.
I suss to Bill, "My! Wa'n' t you scared."
An' Bill says, "Me scared." Kaw!
Why, I kin lay the biggest ghost you small
kids ever saw!"
We all thought that was spleadid, an' we
all want Bill fer pard
While that big, black bogey's up in Bill's
back yard.

We waited onet to see it till we had to go

We waited onet to see it ill we had to go to bed an it came a sniffin all eround right afterwards. Bill said;
An' he jabbed it with the pitchfork/mar chased it in its cave.

I wisht we all had seen it, but we shrit so nwful brave.

Now, I told gold Squire McKinley what will bray saw.
But he only blowed his nose an' doubled up an hollered "Haw!"

Jest bet ef he'd a seen it onch he wouth it in the back yard.

At that big black bogcy that's in this back yard.

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Kausas City Journal: Current events have so frequently discredited the utterances and prophecies of the Democratic candidate for president that an instance of the kind is neither new nor novel. Yet, by way of variation from the wholesale exposure of Mr. Bryan's financial predictions, it may be interesting to explore his failures in another direction.

In 1834, when the Wilson bill was under discussion Mr. Bryan made a speech in the house in behalf of free trade, declaring that he wanfed duties reduced to an even greater extent than predictions about the gold standard.

In a financial prediction from the formal prediction in the standard of the republic. In the name of every sec, in the name of every sea, in the name of every sec, in the name of every sea, the name of every sea, in the name of every sea, the specific of the wholestale when Mr. Bryan made the specific on the date when Mr. Bryan made the specific of the wholestale when Mr. Bryan made the specific of the wholestale when Mr. Bryan made the specific of the wholestale when Mr. Bryan made the specific of the wholestale when Mr. Bryan made the specific of the wholestale when Mr. Bryan made the specific of the wholestale w

ployed an army of men. It was able to tion with Great Britain. And while this great industry has been getting on its feet the price of its commodity has

diana has no right to be in the Union, and Indianapolis, your proposed place of meeting, is constitutionally a Freach or Spanish city. Then there is Porto Rico, which welcomed our troops as friends, would you return it to Spais or turn it adrift like a derelect in midocean? What will you do with the Sandwich Islamis Now, no one denies that our so-called "allies," the Filiplinos, commenced the war on the American troops. No one has claimed for them more than that they began the attack in consequence. equence of a proclamation nttack in con

them more than that they began the attack in consequence of a proclamation by our President.

Now, on these baid facts, what would you that the American crmy should do? Should it run away. Should we, as a nation, apologica? Should we promise them independence if they will not dight us any longer? Might not male four-minded person allege that so much humility and love of the Constitution savored of cowardies, and do you hangine the American nation will ever give cause for question as to its courage? It is now alleged that it was love of liberty that led the Filipinos to attack us. At the time it was said to be love of loot—a burning and patriotic desire to capture and pillage Manila.

"Is there anything for us to do but carry on the war to the last, even at cost of precious frequents and more precious life until all opposition is crushed and the enemy admit they are defeated? The perhaps you and lean ber.

cost of precious treasure and more preclous life until all opposition is crushed
and the enemy admit they are defeated? Then perhaps you and Iscan better discuss the question of ruling the
islands, letting them govern themselves
or giving them back to Spain—as to
which of these is not "outside and in
disregard of the Constitution," but until then neither you nor I know endigh
of "anti-imperialistic" principles to
make me care to attend the congress
to which you have kindly invited nie...
"It would have been "infamous" for
our army to have surrendered Manila
to troops that were not governed by the
rules of civilized warfare, and to have
stood by, while a city that surrendered
to us and trusted to our honor, was devtous and trusted to our honor, was devtous and and it is not much less infamous to give over friendly Filipinos to
cruel and bitter enemies. I do not
think either you or I approve of either
'infamy."

The Rocking of the Pillars. New York Sun: The Bryanarchists are

making milch the burning eyes of hea-

Matinee of Pale Blue Silk. A trellis of crossing tucks gives a particularly charming deco-rative effect to this dainty silk matinee. The little vest, which ap-pears between the jacket fronts of the cross tucked silk and the white guipure reveres, is of plain silk tucked in horizontal lines a short distance below the collar, where it is released, and the full-ness of the blouse is held into a belt of straight line tucks. The sleeves are finished below the elbow with flounces of plain silk tucked in straight lines at the bottom. Black ribbon bows give a fetching trimming. ······

pardoned, as the rest of his party may be, for indulging in prophecy rather than history since 1890. (Laughter.) But that is not an answer to my ques-tion. He stated that the price of tin plate had been reduced in the last ten years. I ask him, and I expect a direct answer and no equivocation, whether, in his opinion, the tariff upon tin plate has reduced (not will reduce) the price

of the plate? For that can be the only point of his remarks."

Mr. Raines-"I have given my answer. When the industry of tin plate is established in the United Statesand three months ago there was not a gentleman on that side who would admit that there was or would be a tin

plate factory in the United States."

Mr. Bryan-"We will not admit it today, sir." It scarcely is needed to recite the history of the tin plate industry in the

United States. When the McKinley bill first established a protective tariff duty on the plate we were importing all of this manufacture that was here sumed. At the time Mr. Bryan delivered the speech from which we have quoted the American factories had commenced operations on a large scale, but the Democratic party was actually de-The McKinley nying their existence. The McKinley bill went into effect in 1891, and in that year our tin plate importations amounted to 1,036,459,074 pounds, of a value of \$35,746,920. Stendily the amount of home manufacture increased until in the year just ended we imported but 000. Last year the value of American manufactured tin reached the great sum of \$34,000,000. The industry em-